

AGENCY.—JAMES N. REDMOND, Postmaster at
TAYLOR, Agent for the paper, for Edgecombe and
the adjoining counties. Mr. Redmond is authorized
to receive subscriptions and to receive for any money
due to the Journal.

BY AUTHORITY.
Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second
Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC.—No. 35.]—An Act making appro-
priations for the service of the Post Office
Department for the year ending the thirtieth
of June, one thousand eight hundred and
fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the following
sums of money be, and they are hereby,
appropriated for the service of the Post Office
Department for the year ending the thirtieth
of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty,
out of any money in the treasury arising from
the revenues of the said department, in con-
formity to the act of the second of July, one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, namely:

For transportation of the mails within the
United States, two millions five hundred and
forty thousand dollars;
For transportation of the mails in four
steamships, at one hundred thousand dollars
each per year, from New York to Bremen, by
way of Southampton, under the contract made
with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company,
of New York, in addition to the sum of three
hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and
ninety dollars of former appropriations for
the same object, which it is estimated will
remain unexpended on the thirtieth of June,
eighteen hundred and forty-nine, sixteen
thousand three hundred and ninety-one dol-
lars;

For transportation of the mails between
Charleston, South Carolina, and Havana, by
way of Key West, calling at Savannah, under
the contract made with M. C. Moreland, fifty
thousand dollars; and for transportation of
the mail by land line or by other steamers,
to such other places on the coast of Florida as
the Postmaster General may deem practicable
and expedient, five thousand dollars;
For compensation of postmasters, one mil-
lion two hundred and twenty thousand dol-
lars;

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, thirty
thousand dollars;
For wrapping paper, twenty-two thousand
dollars;
For office furniture, (in the offices of post-
masters,) three thousand dollars;
For reticulating, fifty thousand dollars;
For mail bags, twenty-five thousand dol-
lars;

For blanks, twenty-one thousand dollars;
For mail locks, keys, and stamps, six thou-
sand dollars;
For the detection and prevention of mail
deceptions and for special agents, including
the two agents for Oregon and California,
twenty thousand dollars;

For clerks for offices, (the offices of post-
masters,) two hundred and sixty thousand dol-
lars;
For miscellaneous, sixty thousand dollars.
That the better to enable the postal treaty
with Great Britain to go into full effect with
equal advantage to both countries, letters shall
be mailed as composing one rate only where
the letter does not exceed the weight of a half
ounce avoirdupois; where it exceeds a half
ounce but does not exceed an ounce, as com-
posing two rates; where it exceeds an ounce
but does not exceed two ounces, as composing
four rates; where it exceeds two ounces but
does not exceed three ounces, as composing six
rates; where it exceeds three ounces but does
not exceed four ounces, as composing eight
rates; and in like progression for each addi-
tional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, and that
each rate shall be subject to the full postage
charge; that letters refused or which cannot
be delivered may be immediately returned to
the dead letter office, and that newspapers not
sent by the office of publication shall be
charged with the same postage as other pa-
pers, to be prepaid.

ROBT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved March 3, 1849.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC.—No. 36.]—An Act making appro-
priations for light-houses, light-boats,
buoys, &c., and providing for the erection
and establishment of the same, and for other
purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the following
sums of money be, and they are hereby,
made, and directed to be paid out of any mo-
ney in the treasury not otherwise appropri-
ated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury
to carry the provisions of this act into effect:
Provided, If a good title to any land
which may be claimed by the United States
shall have been obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive
right to such land cannot be acquired by ces-
sion, where the interest of the United States
demands it, before the appropriation would by
law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all
such cases the appropriations shall be applic-
able to the objects for which they are made,
at any time within two years after the date
of the meeting of the legislature of the State
to which the appropriation is made, or to the
passage of this act, in any State wherein any
such land may be situated, to wit:

In Maine.—For thirteen spar buoys and
three beacons in Casco bay, three thousand
dollars;
For a light-house at Gilkey's harbor, three
thousand five hundred dollars;
For a light-boat at Beachamp point, or
on the opposite side of the harbor, in the town
of Camden, three thousand five hundred dol-
lars;
For a fog-hell at the light-house on Libby's
island, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Massachusetts.—For a screw-pile beacon,
or other practicable structure, on the south
shoal off Nantucket, lately discovered, the
survey of the coast, twenty-five thousand dol-
lars, to be expended under the direction of
the Bureau of Topographical Engineers;
For six large buoys on the shoals off Nan-
tucket, one thousand dollars;
For a light-boat on Pollock reef, off Chat-
ham, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;
New York.—For a light-boat on Shore
reef, Niagara river, ten thousand dollars, or
for the erection of a light-house instead there-
of, if after the survey herein provided for it
shall be deemed more advisable, twenty thou-
sand dollars;
For four spar buoys, to mark the channel
from the shoreward shoal to Bird island, three
hundred dollars;
For a beacon on the southeast part of Ro-
mer shoal, in lower bay of New York, ten
thousand dollars;
For three spar buoys in Buttermilk channel,
two hundred dollars;
For four additional spar-buoys in the lower
bay of New York, at such points as may be
designated by the Secretary of the Treasury,
four hundred dollars.

New Jersey.—For a light-house on the rocks
at Bergen Point, five thousand dollars;
For five spar buoys at Thom's river, three
hundred dollars;

For five spar buoys at Barnegat inlet, three
hundred dollars;
For a light-house at the mouth of the Pas-
aic river, five thousand dollars;
For two buoys on the east and west oyster
beds in Newark bay, one hundred dollars;
For a light-house on the east point of Mau-
rice river, Cumberland county, five thousand
dollars;
To provide surf-boats, life cars, rockets,
cannonades, lines, and other necessary appar-
atus for the preservation of life, and the pro-
tection of shipping along the coast of New
Jersey, between Little Egg Harbor and Cape
May, ten thousand dollars, to be expended un-
der the direction of such officer of the revenue
marine service as may be designated for that
purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Delaware.—For the foundation and con-
struction of a light-house on the Delaware
break water, ten thousand dollars.

Maryland.—For two spar buoys at the
mouth of Chester river, one hundred and
twenty dollars;
Texas.—For a light-boat on Galveston bar,
twelve thousand five hundred dollars;
For a light-house at Sabine Pass, seven
thousand five hundred dollars.

Illinois.—For the foundation and con-
struction of a light-house at or near the end of
the north pier at Chicago, fifteen thousand dol-
lars, to be expended under the direction of the
Bureau of Topographical Engineers, and the pre-
sent light-house within the city, and the beam-
light on the pier, shall be discontinued from
and after the completion of the aforesaid
light-house.

For a light-house at the mouth of Calumet
river, four thousand dollars, to be expended
under the direction of the Topographical En-
gineers.

Florida.—For buoys on and near the bar of
Nassau river, on the coasts of Georgia and
Florida, in the neighborhood thereof, one
thousand dollars.

Michigan.—For a light-house at the mouth
of Muskegon river, three thousand five hun-
dred dollars;
For a light-house on Manitou island, Lake
Superior, seven thousand five hundred dollars;
For a light-house at Harbor, Lake
Superior, four thousand dollars;
For a floating bell at Sarnia rock, Lake
Superior, one thousand dollars;
For a light-house on Skilakee rock, Lake
Michigan, four thousand dollars;
For a beacon light on the pier at New Buf-
alo, seven hundred and fifty dollars;
For a light-house at North Black river,
Lake Michigan, three thousand five hundred
dollars;

For providing surf-boats, life-boats, and
other means for the preservation of life and
property shipwrecked on the coast of the United
States, ten thousand dollars, to be expended
under the control and direction of the Sec-
retary of the Treasury.

And be it further enacted, That if the
Fifth Auditor shall report, in any of the
cases herein provided for, that preliminary
surveys are necessary to determine the site of
a proposed light-house or light-boat, or to as-
certain more fully what the public exigency
demands, the Secretary of the Navy shall,
thereupon, appoint one or more officers of the
Navy, under the grade of commander, to per-
form the required service; or when the ex-
penditure is to be made under the direction of
the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, the
Secretary of War shall appoint one or more
officers of the corps of topographical engineers,
possessing the requisite skill and experience,
to perform the like service.

And be it further enacted, That any
officer so appointed shall forthwith enter upon
the discharge of the duty, and after fully as-
certaining the facts, shall report, first, whether
the proposed facility to navigation is the
most suitable for the emergency which exists;
second, whether it should be placed if the
interests of commerce demand it; third, the
thing proposed be the most suitable, whether
it is expedient to make any other kind of
improvement; fourth, whether the proposed
light has any connexion with other lights, and
if so, whether it cannot be so located as to
serve both the general and the local want
of trade and navigation; and fifth, whether
there be any, and if any, what other facts
of importance touching the subject.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all
reports shall, as speedily as may be, be
laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and
if such as to authorize the work without fur-
ther legislation, he shall forthwith proceed
with it, otherwise such reports shall be laid
before Congress at the next ensuing session;
but in all cases where the Fifth Auditor does
not concur in the preliminary examination, or
expedient, the provisions of this act shall with-
out delay be carried into execution.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That ves-
sels, steamboats, and propellers, navigat-
ing the northern and western lakes, shall,
from and after the thirtieth day of April next,
comply with the following regulations, for the
security of the property, to wit: That the
night, vessels on the starboard tack shall
show a red light, vessels on the larboard tack
a green light, and vessels going off large, or
before the wind, or at anchor, a white light;
steamboats and propellers shall carry on the
stem, or as far forward as possible, a triangu-
lar light, at an angle of about sixty degrees
with the horizon, and on the starboard side
a red light, green, and white, and on the lar-
board side a red light, green, and white, and
red, complete, and of a size to insure a
good and sufficient light; and if loss or dam-
age shall occur, the owner or owners of the
vessel, steamboat, or propeller, neglecting to
comply with these regulations, shall be liable
to the injured party for all loss or damage
sustained from the vessel, and the owner or
owners of any vessel failing to comply with
said regulations shall forfeit a penalty of one
hundred dollars, which may be recovered in
an action of debt, to be brought by the district
attorney of the United States, in the name of
the United States, in any court of competent
jurisdiction.

Approved March 3, 1849.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Edmund Burke, Esq., the able, laborious,
and popular Commissioner of Patents, has
been removed, and his place filled by Thomas
Ehman, of the legal profession, of a valuable
work on hydraulics. As Mr. Burke showed a
democratic and politician as Mr. Burke should
be removed by Gen. Taylor is no matter of
surprise—the wonder rather is, that his head
should have been spared so long. To get him
out of the way has been a less difficult matter than
to agree upon a successor; and even now that one
appointed, he turns out to be very unaccept-
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surprise. The Tribune says: "We wanted
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country, and this Mr. Ehman has yet to
prove himself. The whig party has had a
rabit and dexterous adversary in that post for
some years past; we thought it had a fair
claim to the whig supporter in the same
post, now that the whig has been removed
right to a good Commissioner and something
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is only known, thus far, as a master of the
history and philosophy of inventions."

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a
steady-going old federal print, says that "the
filling of this office has presented another sur-
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man upon whom it has been conferred, Mr.
Ehman, having never been even named in
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his political friends—over the hill.

Buffalo Com.

Warehouse Goods.—The value of goods re-
maining in the United States Public Stores, in
the several seaports, is officially reported to be
\$7,201,246; on which the duties are \$2,132,
544.

Don't forget to pay the Printer, Mr. reader.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.
We who inhabit the great metropolis of the
Union, have opportunities of hearing and
knowing things in the political world which
do not always reach you less favored people
of the provinces. We know that farces are
here played which, in the "magnificent dis-
tances" of this great republic, look very like
grave and legitimate drama. We know that
the most grotesque masks are worn, and
whose faces are so often softened down
in the distance, to the smooth and pleasing
outlines of genuine respectable-looking counte-
nances. We know, too, that politicians
have real tangible corporeal existences, while,
to the wondering natives in the interior
or on the frontiers, their form and semblance
are merely imaginary. And such happens to
be the "state of the case," as the lawyers
would say, with our present venerable and il-
lustrious chief magistrate.

You are, I have no doubt, aware that they
have two emperors in Japan—one to take care
of civil, and the other religious affairs. The
first is called the Ziagoon, and the other the
Mekador. The first is a most potent monarch.
He has a real tangible existence, and so has
the latter, so far as flesh and blood are con-
cerned, but he is of no account, being confined
to his religious cloister, and occupied with re-
ligious ceremonies and the conversation of
women.

Now, something like this Japan idea we
have in real existence in these glorious and
enlightened United States at the present time,
under the figure and form of "the President."
Although your name is Greene, I hope you are
not so green and verdant as to suppose that
the General Taylor who makes inaugural ad-
dresses, receives foreign ministers, delegations
from sovereign states, municipalities and
trades corporations, to whose salutations he
replied in well-worded and appropriate speech-
es, is the real Gen. Taylor who was elected
by the people President of the United States.
If you do entertain any such absurdity, why
I must set you down among the greenest of
all green things. We are able to take home to
youself the stumbling-blocks of party patron-
age, and leave us in possession of our party
principles. With these, our natural weapons,
and the clear field before us, we have no mis-
givings as to the future.

We again repeat, that the whig papers make
the meaning of every word that is said
about the President. Previous to the election,
the democratic papers, in the name of the
people, assured us that the real General Taylor,
whose corporeal substance does actually oc-
cupy the white house, is a very different per-
sonage from the Gen. Taylor who figures in
the newspapers as the President of the United
States. The Gen. Taylor who lives in the
white house is a real tangible body—that is,
a body possessing all the properties of mat-
ter: viz: form, color, &c., while the
Gen. Taylor who figures as President in the
newspapers, is a mere ideal fictitious being.
The form is of no account, so far as the
Presidency is concerned, than the Mekador
of Japan. The latter—the ideal man, is the
real President—the Ziagoon of the Republic
of the United States of America. The Presi-
dent of the newspapers, for example, Mr. Gen.
Taylor, the President elect, on his way to this
city, made many well conceived and appropri-
ate speeches, in reply to speeches made to
him. Whereas, the real Gen. Taylor made
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was a very different one from that which the
ideal General made, and which appeared in the
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The real Gen. Taylor was invited before
his inauguration to visit the people of Geor-
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some good weather." But the ideal general,
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it is expedient to make any other kind of
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serve both the general and the local want
of trade and navigation; and fifth, whether
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of importance touching the subject.

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ing the northern and western lakes, shall,
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security of the property, to wit: That the
night, vessels on the starboard tack shall
show a red light, vessels on the larboard tack
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I think the number of removals of democrats
more than equal the number during the same
time under the sanguinary conksin dynasty
of 1841.

From the Newport (N. H.) Argus.
"NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO
WON'T SEE."

The whig papers entirely misconstrue all
that the democratic press say about General
Taylor's proscriptive. So far as our observa-
tion has extended, we have not seen the first
expression of regret that the executive per-
mits his whig cabinet to manage the matter
of public patronage to suit themselves. Every
appointment they make carries with it dis-
appointment to at least a score of unsuccess-
ful whig applicants, many of whom will ere
long be found in open opposition to the ad-
ministration. Therefore, every act of pro-
scription proves the truth of the predictions
of the democratic papers, that the no-party
candidate would make a party President—
While General Taylor was declaring that he
had "no friends to reward, and no enemies to
punish," and while the whig presses were
loudly proclaiming that the truth of this sen-
tence would be verified in practice, the demo-
cratic prediction that the whig cabinet would
turn out to be just what it proved to be, was
true. Every stroke of the guillotine is a ful-
fillment of prophecy on the one hand, and a
tangible contradiction of whig falsehood on
the other. The machinery of government has
been set in motion not to verify the predictions
of its operators, but to falsify them; not to
throw the sagacity of the defeated party into
disrepute, but to add to the numerous evi-
dences already before the world, that the de-
mocracy are not apt to misjudge the motives
of their enemies.

Our party needs no executive stimulus to
swell its numbers. The recent elections in
New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Virginia,
show that as the patronage of the government
recedes, democracy advances with accelerated
force. We are able to take home to youself
the stumbling-blocks of party patron-
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said regulations shall forfeit a penalty of one
hundred dollars, which may be recovered in
an action of debt, to be brought by the district
attorney of the United States, in the name of
the United States, in any court of competent
jurisdiction.

Approved March 3, 1849.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Edmund Burke, Esq., the able, laborious,
and popular Commissioner of Patents, has
been removed, and his place filled by Thomas
Ehman, of the legal profession, of a valuable
work on hydraulics. As Mr. Burke showed a
democratic and politician as Mr. Burke should
be removed by Gen. Taylor is no matter of
surprise—the wonder rather is, that his head
should have been spared so long. To get him
out of the way has been a less difficult matter than
to agree upon a successor; and even now that one
appointed, he turns out to be very unaccept-
able to his party and taken entirely by
surprise. The Tribune says: "We wanted
also an able politician and compiler of sta-
tistics bearing on the public policy of the
country, and this Mr. Ehman has yet to
prove himself. The whig party has had a
rabit and dexterous adversary in that post for
some years past; we thought it had a fair
claim to the whig supporter in the same
post, now that the whig has been removed
right to a good Commissioner and something
more. These considerations have been dis-
regarded in the selection of Mr. Ehman, who
is only known, thus far, as a master of the
history and philosophy of inventions."

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a
steady-going old federal print, says that "the
filling of this office has presented another sur-
prise upon general expectation; the gentle-
man upon whom it has been conferred, Mr.
Ehman, having never been even named in
connexion with it, so far as our knowledge ex-
tends." Gen. Taylor seems to be satisfying
his political friends—over the hill.

Buffalo Com.

Warehouse Goods.—The value of goods re-
maining in the United States Public Stores, in
the several seaports, is officially reported to be
\$7,201,246; on which the duties are \$2,132,
544.

Don't forget to pay the Printer, Mr. reader.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
SARSAPARILLA!
"WATER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE!"
The most extraordinary medicine in the world.
This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is in
the shape of a pleasant and palatable beverage,
and is sold in every part of the world.
It is a cure for all diseases of the blood, and
is a cure for all diseases of the skin, and is a
cure for all diseases of the lungs, and is a
cure for all diseases of the stomach, and is a
cure for all diseases of the bowels, and is a
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